



# Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA556

Site Name: E. Hensel House

Prehistoric ☒

Other name(s)

Historic ☒

Unknown ☐

Brief Description:

Late Archaic lithic scatter; 19th to 20th century house site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.5498 Longitude -76.6690

Elevation m Site slope 3-16%

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code BmB2

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site ☒

Underwater site ☐

Ethnobotany profile available ☐ Maritime site ☐

## Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Piney

### Saltwater

Ocean ☐

Estuary/tidal river ☐

Tidewater/marsh ☐

Spring ☐

Minimum distance to water is 60 m

### Freshwater

Stream/river ☒

Swamp ☐

Lake or pond ☐

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site ☐

Woodland site ☐

Archaic site ☐

MD Adena ☐

Early archaic ☐

Early woodland ☐

Middle archaic ☐

Mid. woodland ☐

Late archaic ☒

Late woodland ☐

Unknown prehistoric context ☐

Contact period site ☐ ca. 1820 - 1860 ☒

ca. 1630 - 1675 ☐ ca. 1860 - 1900 ☒

ca. 1675 - 1720 ☐ ca. 1900 - 1930 ☒

ca. 1720 - 1780 ☐ Post 1930 ☒

ca. 1780 - 1820 ☐

Unknown historic context ☐

Unknown context ☐

## Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American ☐

Asian American ☐

African American ☐

Unknown ☐

Anglo-American ☒

Other ☐

Hispanic ☐

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component ☐

Misc. ceremonial ☐

Village ☐

Rock art ☐

Hamlet ☐

Shell midden ☐

Base camp ☐

STU/lithic scatter ☒

Rockshelter/cave ☐

Quarry/extraction ☐

Earthen mound ☐

Fish weir ☐

Cairn ☐

Production area ☐

Burial area ☐

Unknown ☐

Other context ☐

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural ☒

### Domestic

Homestead ☒

Farmstead ☒

Mansion ☐

Plantation ☐

Row/townhome ☐

Cellar ☒

Privy ☐

### Industrial

Mining-related ☐

Quarry-related ☐

Mill ☐

Black/metalsmith ☐

Furnace/forge ☐

Other ☐

### Transportation

Canal-related ☐

Road/railroad ☐

Wharf/landing ☐

Maritime-related ☐

Bridge ☐

Ford ☐

### Educational

### Commercial

Trading post ☐

Store ☐

Tavern/inn ☐

### Military

Battlefield ☐

Fortification ☐

Encampment ☐

### Townsite

### Religious

Church/mtg house ☐

Ch support bldg ☐

### Burial area

Cemetery ☐

Sepulchre ☐

Isolated burial ☐

Bldg or foundation ☒

Possible Structure ☐

Post-in-ground ☐

Frame-built ☐

Masonry ☐

Other structure ☐

### Slave related

### Non-domestic agri

### Recreational

Midden/dump ☐

Artifact scatter ☒

Spring or well ☒

Unknown ☐

Other context ☐

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types	
Clovis	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text"/>
Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Susquehanna	<input type="text"/>
Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Piscataway	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Levanna	<input type="text"/>

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	Keyser	<input type="text"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>		
				Potomac Cr	<input type="text"/>		

## Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>	Ironstone	<input type="text" value="13"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="text"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	English Brown	<input type="text"/>
Borderware	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text" value="474"/>	Eng Dry-bodie	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="text" value="26"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	Pearlware	<input type="text" value="90"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
					Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts	
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>
Other fired clay	<input type="text"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

## Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="text"/>
Midden	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Shell midden	<input type="text"/>	Ossuary	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="text"/>		

## Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="text"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="text"/>
Chert	<input type="text"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="text"/>	European flint	<input type="text"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="text"/>	Basalt	<input type="text"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Steatite	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="text"/>		

☒ Dated features present at site

late 19th-20th century cellar and foundation

Historic Artifacts	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="1407"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="1195"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="5101"/>
Furniture	<input type="text"/>
Arms	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Clothing	<input type="text" value="16"/>
Personal items	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Tobacco related	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="61"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="251"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Misc.	<input type="text" value="810"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

## Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="text"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="text"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="text"/>	Earthworks	<input type="text"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Planting feature	<input type="text"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="text"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="text"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="text"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 2:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 3:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 4:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 5:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 6:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 7:	<input type="text"/> 0 +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 8:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 9:	<input type="text"/> +/- <input type="text"/> years BP	Reliability

☐ Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown ☐

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

☐ Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The E. Hensel House (18BA556) is the site of a 19th to 20th century dwelling near Priceville in Baltimore County. The site encompasses a hill crest, side slope, and low upland terrace just north of an unnamed tributary of Piney Creek. The existing landscape has been significantly altered by the construction of nearby I-83, which included in its ca. 1951 construction right-of-way (ROW) a residence, 7 outbuildings, and a mill race located at the terminus of an unnamed road. The dwelling (the Hensell house) was relocated to the west (outside the ROW) in 1959 or 1960. A shed and turkey house associated with the dwelling were demolished at that time, along with the original foundation of the Hensell House. Two wells located to the rear of the dwelling were filled, but are still visible at the site, as is a brick retaining wall on the crest of the slope overlooking the aforementioned stream. Most of the surviving landscape today is lawn and wooded hedgerow. The vegetation included mature deciduous trees (maple, walnut, sycamore) and young coniferous species (white pine), as well as several dead median-aged trees. The surrounding landscape is gently rolling hills of relatively low topographic relief. Soils at the site are Baltimore gravelly loams.

The two-storey residence known as the Etta Hensell House (MIHP# BA-3214) is currently located just off-site, outside the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) right-of-way for I-83. It was situated on-site prior to 1959 and is believed to have been built in 1876. The house demonstrates the architectural characteristics of a house constructed in the late 19th century.

The site originally was part of "Sammy" Meadows Enlarged", owned by Samuel Price, the son of Mordecai Price II. He was bequeathed 100 acres of Price's Chance in his father's will, ca. 1760. Samuel may have added to the acreage of Sammy's Meadows Enlarged, because he is listed in the Baltimore County Land Records as a grantee in four separate conveyances. Daniel Price (born 1761), son of Samuel, inherited the tract from his father ca. 1825 and bequeathed the same property to his son, Joel Price (born 1803), around 1846. In an 1850 map, the historic Kenneth Fisher House (MIHP# BA-422), built in the time of Samuel Price (before 1798), was listed as "J. Price". As recorded in the 1798 Federal Tax list, this stone house was described as standing on a tract known as "Sammy's Meadows".

At some point in the early 19th century, approximately three acres adjacent to Piney Run were separated from the larger Sammy's Meadows Enlarged tract. The three acres were sold by Samuel Price, Jr. to Jehu Price in 1844. The deed describes the property as containing a "Factory or Mill". The mill complex had been built prior to 1823, as an Assessment Record for the district lists a fulling mill owned by Samuel Price, Jr. on the tract of Samuel's Meadows. On an 1850 map, "Price's Woolen Factory & Saw Mill" is attributed to a structure at the end of Priceville Avenue, near a mill race built to re-direct water from Piney Run.

The manufacturer's census from 1850 listed a "John Price, woolen manufacturer, with \$2,500 capital, 5 hands, and water-powered production of \$3,000 in cloth, flannel, and casinet". Jehu Price sold the property including 3 acres, the "Factory or Mill thereon and also the use of the present head race", to Daniel and Elizabeth Marks in 1859. In the 1850 Federal Census, Daniel Marks was listed as a miller. He continued to be listed as a miller through the 1880 Federal Census. An 1877 atlas denoted the property as a saw and grist mill owned by a "D Marks", and the 1879 Directory for Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford counties lists a "Daniel Morrax" [sic] as a miller in the community of Belfast. An 1880 manufacturers' census "listed Marks as owner of a custom mill with \$3,000 capital investment, 2 runs of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity". It was during this period that the E. Hensel House was most likely constructed.

Upon Mark's death in 1887, his widow, Elizabeth sold the mill to William McKelvy on October 15th, 1887, and on that same day, McKelvy mortgaged the property to Joshua F. Cockey. The purpose of these transactions is not well-understood. Court records from 1892 include recodation of a trustee's advertisement for the property, which at that time was described as being occupied by Robert F. Stabler. The county's land records show that Robert H. Bussey was assigned trustee of the property on behalf of the McKelvys, and that the property was sold to Francis A. Ensor in 1905.

Ensor was taxed fifty dollars for the stone mill according to the 1896 county tax assessment. In 1905, Ensor sold the three acres, the mill, and the rights to the mill race to Albert and Harry Fahnestock. This was the last time the mill was mentioned in deeds relating to the property. The mill is depicted on the Parkton, MD 1902 15 minute USGS quadrangle but a 1915 atlas of the county shows no structures near the mill race on Piney Run. Operations at the mill ceased at the beginning of the 20th century according to oral histories taken in 1979. The water-powered mill would have been obsolete by this period and likely would have required a substantial investment to modernize.

The Fahnestock brothers were listed as bankers in the 1910 Federal Census. Listed among their household were five servants. Nathan Francis and his younger brother, Ezekiel, were listed as cookmen while Nathan's wife, Agnes, was listed as a maid. George W. Lee served as the Fahnestock's waiter and Mary Waters was the cook. The Francis family and George W. Lee were listed as mulatto, while Waters was listed as black. The Fahnestocks also bought the Kenneth Fisher house (MIHP# BA-422) on Priceville Road during this period, according to a 1915 atlas, so it is possible that the brothers and their servants may have had multiple residences. By the 1920 Federal Census, the brothers were both listed as bank presidents, but their household servants had been reduced to one, Virginia Brooks, listed as a black cook for the family. The Fahnestock brothers remained bankers in the 1930 Federal Census, but no servants are listed as part of the household.

The Fahnestock family retained the property until 1941, when Bessie Wetherill Fahnestock, widow of Harry Fahnestock, devised the property that she had inherited upon the death of her husband to Milton and Catherine Schrufer. At that point, the three acre property was reduced to two acres. In September 1942, the Schrufers sold the two acre property to Gertrude Maxwell, who then sold it directly to Etta Hensell.

Etta Hensell owned the property when the Maryland State Roads Commission (the precursor of the SHA) decided to construct Interstate 83 (I-83) through the vicinity, ca. 1952. The "as-built", annotated drawing rendered by the commission shows the property attributed to "E. Hensell". Hensell sold the two-acre property to the Maryland State Roads Commission in a deed recorded in August of 1959. In January 1960, the commission transferred the rights to the property to Venture Realty, Inc. At that point, the property had been reduced to 1.45 acres, the remaining 6/10 having been taken by the construction of the road. Venture Relaty Inc. sold the property to Michael and Henrietta Horner in June 1961. The Horners sold the 1.45 acre property adjacent to I-83 to Thomas and Suzanne McGeorge in September of 1964. The McGeorges, in turn, sold the property to William and Catherine Bennett in January 1966. Catherine Bennett became the sole owner upon her husband's death and retained the property until the time of its first archeological examination (2007).

An undated sketch of the house prepared by right-of-way agents for the state is presumed to have been drawn during the late 1950s prior to the relocation of



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Unknown ☐

the Hensell House. The sketch indicated that the house was a two storey clapboard dwelling with a stone foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The sketch subdivided the house into three sections: two main sections each measuring 5.5 X 5.5 m (18 X 18 ft) and an attached right (southwest) section measuring 3.7 X 5.5 m (12 X 18 ft). A small porch and entrance was indicated in the center of the left main section. SHA plat maps indicate porches were located along the front and rear of the residence and entrance stairs were located along the right side (southwest) of the residence. Historic photographs of the house, taken during the late 1950s prior to its relocation, show a stone foundation underlying the entire house and including a cellar entrance on the southwestern (rear) corner of the building.

Perched near the crest of the ridge, the residence originally was oriented southwest/northeast to front the end of Priceville Avenue. Two wells located to the rear of residence were situated about 4.6 m southeast of the house along the upper slope of the ridge. A frame shed and nearby turkey house and yard were situated south of the house, along the mid and toe slope of the ridge. A frame garage that currently stands along the southern side of Priceville Avenue was located just beyond the northwestern boundary of the property.

The site was first examined archeologically during a combined Phase I/II project in 2007. The work was carried out along a 120 m long section of the I-83 Priceville Community Noise Barrier in Baltimore County: an engineered noise barrier that would replace extant SHA right-of-way fencing. The investigations were performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593, the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, and State Finance and Procurement Article subsection 5A-325 and 5A-326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. Anticipated impact included vegetative clearing, removal of the existing fencing, excavation for pylons and panels for the replacement barrier, and post-construction grading of the landscape. An existing brick and stone retaining wall would also be removed.

The 2007 archeological work consisted of pedestrian survey, and the excavation of 40 close-interval shovel tests, three judgmental shovel tests, and eight 1 X 1 m test units. The three judgmental shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated by SHA archeological staff during a preliminary survey designed to determine the potential for intact cultural deposits within the study area. During the subsequent archeological study, 34 systematic STPs were excavated at 10 m intervals along parallel transects that extended the length of the study area. Six supplemental STP were then excavated at 5 m intervals to provide additional information on stratigraphic and cultural depositional sequences. All shovel tests measured a minimum of 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 40 cm below surface or 10 cm into sterile soil, whichever came first. All soils were removed according to natural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware cloth. Shovel testing continued until the boundaries of the study area were reached. Shovel test results, including presence or absence of cultural materials, stratigraphic sequence, and location in the testing pattern were recorded on standardized recordation forms.

Based upon data obtained during shovel testing, eight 1 X 1 m test units were placed within the site to more closely examine stratigraphic sequences and potential sub-surface cultural deposits encountered during shovel testing. Four test units were placed to assess the integrity of a stone foundation related to the relocated Hensell House. Two units were placed along the centerline of the proposed sound barrier in the vicinity of a former brick retaining wall: one to the north of the wall and one to the south. The remaining two test units were placed in areas of apparent prehistoric activity to assess integrity and research potential of the prehistoric component.

Test unit excavation preceded in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy. In areas where a historic plowzone or disturbance horizon was present, the stratum was removed in a single natural level. Test units were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm into sterile subsoil. Depth measurements were referenced to a string level set 10 cm above surface in the southwestern corner (datum) of the test unit. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth. Standard recordation during unit excavation included excavation level forms, unit summary forms, stratigraphic profiles, photographs, and plan drawings when warranted by the presence of features. All test units were also documented using digital and black-and-white photography.

Site 18BA556 was the only site identified during the combined Phase I/II study in 2007. The site yielded 10 prehistoric artifacts, 8,382 historic artifacts, and included 3 historic archeological features (1-01, 4-01, and 6-01) and 3 visible historic landscape features (two wells and a retaining wall). The site was found to measure approximately 27.6 m east-west by 120 m north/south and appeared to extend beyond the impact area for the sound barrier project to the east and west.

The prehistoric component was defined by a diffuse, low density scatter of lithic material that extended across the site and which lacked apparent concentration or centralization. Finished Savannah River and Piscataway projectile points suggest this component dates from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland to Middle Woodland periods. Although the Savannah River projectile point was recovered from intact, natural stratigraphy, all other prehistoric artifacts were obtained from disturbed soils or from fill contexts.

The prehistoric artifact assemblage consisted of 1 Piscataway point, 1 Savannah River point, an unfinished biface, and 7 pieces of debitage. Raw materials included Quartz, quartzite, chert, and rhyolite. No prehistoric features were identified.

The historic component dates from the 19th to mid 20th centuries and reflects the period of occupation of the relocated Hensell residence. Diagnostic materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and manufactured items that suggest historic use of the site from at least the early 19th century. Active historic occupation of the site ceased during the mid 20th century, in November or December of 1959, when the historic Hensell House was relocated to the west. In addition to the visible landscape features that reflect the historic landscape that surrounded the house's original location, the archeological study identified a remnant of the residence's original stone foundation and cellar (Features 1-01 and 4-01), and a trench of indeterminate function (Feature 6-01).

The historic assemblage from 18BA556 included 61 activity items, 5,101 architectural artifacts, 16 clothing items, 2,383 kitchen-related artifacts, 3 personal objects, 5 ball clay tobacco pipe fragments, 3 arms objects (brass cartridges), and 810 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were 2 bisque doll parts, a metal toy figurine, 5 metal lamp parts, 16 pieces of non-electrical wire, 11 iron staples, an iron spring, 22 other iron hardware pieces, 2 copper hardware pieces, and a fragment of barbed wire. The architectural assemblage consisted of 602 pieces of brick, 3,079 mortar fragments, 94 pieces of asbestos tile, 126 asphalt shingles, 5 roofing slate/tile pieces, a piece of aluminum flashing, 421 window glass fragments, 2 plumbing pipe fragments, a piece of electrical wire, 766 nails (4 handwrought, 525 cut, 201 wire, and 36 unidentified nails), 1 spike, and 3 pieces of wood. The 16 clothing items were 11 buttons (7 porcelain, 2 brass, and 2 oyster shell), 2 pieces of cloth, and 3 buckles. The kitchen assemblage was made up of 1,407 ceramic sherds, 725 pieces of kitchen glass (52 table glass and 673 bottle glass fragments), 9 steel/tin can fragments, 4 crown caps, 1 screw cap, a possible can opener, 6 zinc mason jar lids, and 230 faunal remains (45 oyster shell and 185 animal bones/teeth). The ceramic sherds were 6 buff-bodied earthenware, 81 refined earthenware, 85 pearlware, 5 late pearlware, 26 porcelain, 13 ironstone, 474 whiteware, 6 Rockingham, 35 yellowware, 632 redware, and 44 miscellaneous stoneware sherds. Personal items were a 1902 dime, a wheat penny, and a serial number plate. The miscellaneous items were 49 miscellaneous glass fragments, 295 unidentified metal



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fragments, 6 composite items, 13 rubber/plastic items, 6 pieces of limestone, 15 pieces of charcoal, 348 cinder and coal fragments, and 78 pieces of slag.

Based upon the results of the cultural resources investigations, Site 18BA556 does not have sufficient research potential to address meaningful questions related to occupation of the site and development of the Priceville area. The site was found to lack sufficient integrity and also lacked the potential to provide anything meaningful beyond what was already known from the archival record and the archeological work conducted thus far. No further work was recommended at 18BA556 and the sound barrier wall was eventually constructed through the site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000556